But while the public debt, on the 1st of July, 1962, did not reach the amount anticipated by the estimates, there is no room for the pleasing hope that the results of the current fiscal year, or the next, will exhibit a similar proportion. On the outleary the estimate of the public debt on the 1st of July, 1863, heretofore submitted, must now be advanced, in view of the unexpected increase of expenditures authorized and incurred, or likely to be incurred, to \$1,122,297,403 24; and on the supposition that the war may be continue with undiminished disbursements until the 1st of July, 1864, the debt likely to have been then incurred must be estimated at \$1,744,685,586 80.

In regard to the future expenditures of the Government we extract the following estimates

The estimates for the fiscal year 1864, commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, must, in the present circumstances of the country, be, in great part, conjectural. The estimates of expenditures have been framed by the several departments on the supposition of the continuance of the war-a supposition which, though very properly as-sumed as a basis of estimates intended to cover all contingencies, is not, it may be confidently hoped, destined to be realized. The estimates for receipts are based upon the operations of recently enacted laws, the working of which cannot be accurately foreseen.

The estimates of expenditures are as follows: For the civil list, including foreign intercourse and miscellaneous expenses, other than on

account of the public debt... \$25,081,510 08 For the Interior Department, Indians and pensions...... 10,346,577 01 For the War Department...... 738,828,146 80 For the Navy Department..... 68,257,255 01 For interest on public debt..... 33,513,890 50

To which sum should be added the expenditures for which appropriations made are estimated as remaining undrawn

on the 1st of July, 1863. .... 200,000,000 00 Making the aggregate of expenditures to the 1st of July, 1864, for which appropriations are

From which will remain undrawn the probable amount of appropriations which will remain undrawn on the 1st of July, 1864...... 250,000,000 00 Making the true amount of prob-

able expenditures during the fiscal year, 1864......\$845,413,183 56 The estimates of receipts are as follows: From castoms. . . . . \$70,000,000 From internal duties 150,000,000 From lands...... 25,000 From miscellaneous

sources..... 3,000,000

Making the aggregate receipts for the fiscal year 1864, to be deducted from the aggregate of expenditures..... 223,025,000 00 And leaving the amount of ex-

1864 to be provided for ..... 622,388,183 56 The whole amount to be pro vided by Congress, beyond resources available under existing laws, may, therefore, upon the supposition of the continu-

enditures of the fiscal year

ance of the war, be stated as foilows: For the fiscal year 1863...... 276,912,517 66 For the fiscal year 1864..... 622,388.183 56

Making an aggregate of .... \$899,300,701 22 We are happy to notice that the Secretary recommends a return to the constitutional currency as speedily as possible. On this point he sagaciously remarks:

The Secretary recommends, therefore, no more paper money schemes; but, on the contrary, a series of measures looking to a safe and gradual return to gold and silver as the only permanent basis, standard and measure of articles recognized by the Constitution-between which and an irredeemable paper currency, as he believes, the choice is now to be made.

The President's Message and the War. Very general are the complaints of the silence of the President, in his annual Message, on the paramount and all-absorbing question of the war. Even the old Commercial Advertiser, of New York, which is seldom given to violent emotions, cannot restrain its intense feeling of disappointment. It says that "in one respect the Message disappoints us, and is, indeed, unsatisfactory. It is entirely silent on the domestic condition of the country. Except from incidental tion, the reader of the document would have no idea of the mighty and exhausting conflict through which the country is passing, and which has been so fruitful of events during the past year." That the message "is without a word of commisseration for the brave wounded and dead, or a genial paragraph for the living:" that "it is strangely barren of every word or idea that could lead one to suppose that war had slain its thousands and disease its tens of thousands since the preceding message was penned;". that this one "has not a word of sympathy for the past or cheer for the future, and yet we all

nature has no man than ABRAHAM LINCOLN." The Memphis Bulletin says J. K. Davison, formerly of Indiana, late publisher of the Abolition Union Appeal in Memphis, has published a cock and bull story in the Mississippian, trying to make it appear that Lincoln's procla mation drove him South. The truth is, he was ordered to his regiment, and refused to go lest he might be shot as a deserter. After laying around Memphis, he finally concluded to go South to save his worthless life.

know that a more patriotic heart and more kindly

It is stated that General Burger's official report of the Perryville battle is understood to be a complete refutation of the charges against him, and, in consequence, it is not permitted to see the light of publication by the Abolition Cabinet at Washington. Its suppression is cruel injustice to a brave and gallant officer. Unlike General POPE, BURLL will not rush it into print, in disobedience to orders. Some of his revilers will squirm when it does appear.

Dr. Epson B. Olds, has not yet been released from Fort Lafavette. He will probably be retained there, through Republican influences, to save one vote in the election of United States Senator in Ohio.

The law limiting the number of Brigadier Generals to two hundred will propably be repealed, yet there are a dozen or more Briga diers about Washington City doing nothing Places must be made for the hungry, no matter at what cost to the people.

Dr. N. Sherman, of Plymouth, has been

appointed a Pension Surgeon.

NASHVILLE, December 2. I may have been a little bilious last night, for, letter. I was suffering under a spell of indigestion, from which I have happily recovered, and I have concluded that, after all, I had not caught that the more such Unionism, as that we found the itch, but my sufferings in that direction were and, failing to find a private boarding house, I took quarters at the St. Cloud, on the assurance that it was equal to our Bates House, a most unfully deteriorated since I last honored it with my presence. I am sore the Bates has been painted within ten years; this has not; and at the Bates you can get milk in coffee and some to drink otherwise; here you cannot, and there are other better. I went with Major Hanna to headquardiately," said he, and in a few moments I was left out in the cold occasion, I came to a military lope, and gave a object to our company if it should be offered. military salute, whereupon the guard came to a New York will belong to the new Republic, if present arms, and I ran the blockade safely, one is established. Certainly it will seek to; and But it was no go on my return. I had rode some we see no reason why both South and West

and after due parley I got through. My ride had several items of interest. In ad- ing beggar for protective tariffs-will be objected dition to hunting up some regiments with whom to, and will be excluded. The old Union once I had business, it opened my eyes to some pe gone, it can never belong to another, unless, perculiarities of Southern life which I had no where | chance, it finds for herself and is forced to ac seen. The city and its surroundings are pro- cept the same condition of dependency which she verbial for their beauty, both natural and artilis now preaching for the South. No other sec ficial, and here may be seen the perfection of style | tion will want her on terms of equality. in architecture and Sonthern agriculture. Due | And this is the finale to which this Adminis allowance must of course be made for the ravages tration is now driving us. It is every day renderof war for rome nine months, for until the oc- ing a restoration of the Union more and more cupancy of this city by our troops last March, it difficult. Instead of acting upon the recent exanapolis. It was an interior city and felt war box, it is defying this great source of power, and

I have spoken of the city and its dilapidation. demnation. The more I travel through it the more manifest | Lincoln, the President, is represented as saving For principal of public debt .... 10,384,804 16 center, on the most fashionable streets, no less lings at the point of the bayonet, and by a terror than in the suburbs, are dilapidated log buildings, ism which kept more than two fifths of all the vo

not expected to find it so wanting. they are rare. The fences are a curiosity. They ple! He removes the ablest General in the army. somewhat straight line by nailing a cedar board word of apology or explanation to their victims, rarely the tops are sawed off, so as to leave a constitutional order under which they were, and regular hight of some five or six feet, and some others probably will be, ar ested. He throws times they are sharpened, reminding one of the himself, body and soul, into the embraces of the see how a soldier could sleep on the pickets, es- ed him, and defies the honest men who have sup are very neat and very durable, though I do not | tending. fully credit the statement of a native that they | This is our position. The hope of the Union last forever and turn to stone, as has often been is every hour growing fainter, until a majority of

ing about an inch to the picket, which is taste-fully rounded off. This makes a beautiful yard hence, will not be worth the paper upon which it ing split rails, say ten or eleven feet long, leaving as Americans before never dreamed of-we have the upper ends ragged, and a fence for miles, offered up hundreds of thousands of valuable the "rider" is laid. There must be a deal of per | dle States, if the Union is sundered; and that it as anything else on the farm. It is said that a shines in the heavens. majority of the cedar rails in this immediate city are forty years old. They may not be, but certainly cedar is good material for rails, and it is said that they burn freely. This I have no occasion for doubting, judging from the appearance of fires along the road and the unfenced fields

T. A. G.

NASHVILLE, December 4. There is more in this war and its concomitants | per cent. premium is often paid for them. than Horatio ever dreamed of in his philosophy. merely putting together the facts of olden times dering the issue of city scrip to the amount of and deduct ng conclusions therefrom. Occasion- \$10,000, in 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50c. checks. ally I hear men talking of how Romans did when Rome lived, and how Grecians did in the days of We are Americans, and you might as well try to stood on two feet, and was covered with calico. guess what I would do by knowing how my Irish | Americans will do thus and so because people did to do any better, why doesn't Halleck take comso when there were no telegraphs, railroads, mand himself, and show that some things can be newspapers and negroes; for my Irish blood has done as well as others, as he did at Corinth?-peen vastly corrupted by mixing with some Louisville Democrat. Welsh, some Scotch, a little English and a great ur institutions, pure and mixed.

on the summit of a hill in the south edge of city of New York. town known as St. Cloud Hill, and overlooking the country for miles, and also the city. The City, before Judge Advocate Turner, stating that fort is garrisoned by the 12th Indiana battery, they had been arrested by detectives acting under and will be, when finished, one of the most com orders from the War Department, on trivial plete works of defense ever built in this region. charges, and released from imprisonment on pay-It is believed that no forces could approach the ing seventy five to one hundred dollars. Judge city from any direction with this fort well Turner promised an immediate investigation, and, manned. They have guns there already which if found true, to have Chief Detective Baker discommand a radius of three miles. West of this missed. is Fort Confiscation, so named because the hill on which it is situated has been confiscated. By so-called confiscation act of Congress. I have land tendered a prominent lawyer \$27,000 in not seen that law for a long while, but I have a "greenbacks" in payment of the principal and in saw no confiscation in it except through the pro- payment was refused on the ground that the cess of courts-institutions which don't go now "greenbacks" were not legal tender, and a suit Fort Appropriation, for the property, belonging constitutionality of the law making United States to a noted rebel, has been "appropriated," and so have hundreds of houses in the city now occupied as headquarters for somebody, or as hos- London to the Rochester Union says: nitals or barracks. I have no sympathy for the "I know beyond peradventure that no less than

Congress, which is, I think, one humbug. In my travels yesterday I fell in with a native of these vessels are nearly finished, and will be Union man, and as I had nothing else to do I launched and abroad doing their work of devasta concluded I would try to learn what Unionism tion before the new year." is, as represented and understood by him. In the first place he is in favor of the Union provided the Gove nment will agree to redeem Confede rate bonds with Lincoln greens. He thinks that Ohio, allowed sixty seven negroes to vote at that all rebels should be pardoned in full, and South. precipet, at the October election. The names ern war expenses, including the cotton burnt, of the darkeys are published, and the thing farms, railroads and bridges destroyed by both proven beyond all doubt. It is supposed that parties, and the general expenses, should be as. negroes voted in other townships of that county, sumed by the Washington Government, and then the Constitution should be so amended as to guarrantee a veto power at least to the Southern States. Perhaps I slightly intimated to him that that kind of Unionism did not go in our country. He assured me there was no other in this country, except a few fanatics of the Andy Johnson school, who could not muster a Corporal's guard in all

universal negro from a Tennessee stand point, I for each man. introduced the colored individual. Here he was at home; and beginning at the President's Procla. I The Mechanics' Magazine says that "excellent mation, he traveled backwards through all the paper is now made in Europe from the leaves of moods and tenses. He pronounced the procla. Indian corn. There is one paper mill in operamation an instigator of rebeilion. "Well," said tion in Switzerland, and one in Austria, in which I, "that will be only the influence of bad ex paper is made from such leaves exclusively. The ample. The South rebelled because they did not husks which envelope the ears of corn make the like our way of voting. If the Douglas men who best quality." It is also said in an exchange that went to the Charleston Convention, had not been a foreigner has filed in Washington an applicaso stubborn and had allowed you to dictate both tion for a patent for various uses made of corn the platform and the man, and then if a majority shocks. The varieties include yarn, maize

Our Army Correspondence-From Ten- case," said my Union friend. "Now." said I. "if you just let the negroes have their own way 1 -not cross them any, there will be no insurrection." "O h-I!" said the Union man, and as if I remember correctly, I wrote rather a bilious left and I to the right; he probably to muse on that the more such Unionism as that we found only sympathetic. To confess the truth, I could the worse we are off. As I have adopted as my not stand that Commercial Hotel any longer, Methodist Conference in New York, to stand still and see the salvation of God, I have no comments to make on this phase of the question, mitigated slander on the Bates, unless it has wo- their brains about how to save the Union, and save the negro and otherwise dispose of the questions of the day.

From the Providence (R. I.) Post, Dec. 1. differences, all in favor of the Bates. But I feel A New England Paper on Reconstruction-Where will the West Go! ters this morning just about ten, and had an and wendell Phillips, in his recent political address andience with the Provost Marshal General. I here, admitted that the West was even now prepitched into him about not getting up earlier, paring to go with the South. One could hear and told him I should publish him if he did not talk of it all through the western country. The do better. He gave the usual apology for late West did not love the East. It did not love nerising-up late o'nights, and then asked me if I groes. It did not love high tariffs. If disunion wanted a pass. I thanked him no, but I wanted became a fixed fact, the West would follow the a horse "Fil have one got up for you imme. South. New England and New York would be

galloping on a beautiful bay, caparisoned in full Our belief is, that New England glone will be officer uniform. That Provost Marshal General | left out in the cold. We said, years ago, that if is a gentleman, and I vote for his promotion, separation came, a new Confederacy would folprovided he gets up earlier. I took the Mur- low, and that it would not embrace New Eng-freesboro' pike, and soon came to the Provost land. We have not changed our belief on this Guard's station. Confiding in my horse's equip- point. Indeed, it is every day strengthened; and ments, and a bit of impudence, put on for the we entertain no doubt that the West itself would

fifteen miles, and old Bay was slow to start on should not unite in desiring her presence. But the lope, and that inevitable "Halt!" brought me New England, with her Abolitionism and her poup standing. I fumbled around for some papers, litical priests-the hot-bed of all the isms, and the author of our great calamity-the everlast-

was as far removed from war influences as Indi- pressions of sentiment by the people at the ballotexhibing the utmost contempt for popular con-

the contrast becomes. There was nothing, until that he would sooner die a thousand deaths than the war came, that should given Nashville any withdraw his Abolition proclamation, and as at less freshness and cleanliness than Indianapolis, taching far more importance to the result of the Dayton or Columbus; yet all through it, in the election in Missouri -- a result secured by his hire unpainted fences and window shutters, and every- ters from the polls-than all the other elections thing else which indicates that peculiarity of which had taken place during the year. He re-Southern life that I had not expected. I had joices over a verdict thus shamefully obtained read in "Uncle Tom" and other novels, such in a State where he desires to introduce, in a gorgeous descriptions of splendor-all of which practical shape, the fire-brand of emancipation. may be true once in a million cases-that I had and spurns with contempt the honest condemnation of his conduct which comes to him with the There are farms almost unmolested, though indorsement of fifteen millions of Northern peoare made chiefly of cedar. More than half are with no other than a political motive, and declares made by sharpening one end and driving the rails his intention to thrust out every officer who dares some eighteen inches in the ground. These rails criticise his conduct. He empties Forts Warren vary from four feet to eleven, and are kept in a and L fayette of political prisoners, without a along it some five feet from the ground. Very and without the moral courage to rescind the un wisdom of Mrs. Partington, who said she didn't Greeleys and Lovejoys of the part; which electpecially if the sharp end was up. These fences, ported the Government to change his policy, or when sawed off so as to present a uniform hight, avert the final calamity to which radicalism is

the people of the North at last look upon separa-Often these pickets are composed of round tion or revolution as a certainty. We have alsticks of uniform dimensions, say about three lowed personal rights and State rights to be inches in diameter, with the limbs trimmed, leav- trampled upon-we have allowed the country to tence. But the prevailing style is that of insert- is printed-we have submitted to taxation such nine or ten feet high. Where the worm fence is lives. And what have we gained? Why, so adopted, the stakes, instead of being of our style, hopeless is our cause to-day, that the people of lying across the corners, are set perpendicular the West, as Wendell Phillips truly said, are and held together at the top by a cedar board, making their arrangements to follow the South! though which they are inserted, and on which They will follow the South, and so will the midmanency in this that we could never obtain out will be sundered if the President adheres to his of our oaks, for in old fences I found the stakes determination to make this an Abolition war after and "riders," for the most part, in as good order | the first of January, is as certain as that the sun

ITEMS.

The President's Message was telegraphed from Chicago to San Francisco in eight hours. NICKEL CENTS .- Nickels are coined at the Philadelphia mint at the rate of \$2,500 worth a

day. Nevertheless they are so scarce that eight The Common Council of the city of Lafavette, or than the wisest statesman can comprehend, by Ind., at a recent session, passed an ordinance or-

There is great competition among the manu-Greece. Excuse me; I have no notion of telling facturers of sewing machines, each contending everybody that we are neither Grecians nor Ro. that his is superior to all others. The prettiest mans, and wherein we differ from everybody else, and best working one, that we have yet seen,

As General Halleck condemns the generalship forefathers did generations ago, as to conclude that of McClellan, and Burnside doesn't appear able

deal of pure Hoosier; and this nation is all its | Guillotines for the United States -A corown, ignoring precedents, and setting up for respondent of the London Morning Herald charges itself in war matters, no less in the originality of that a recent steamer from Liverpool took out twenty-rour French "guillotines," consigned to a Yesterday I took a ride to Fort Negley, built confidential agent of President Lincoln, in the

Five citizens filed affidavits in Washington

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF GREENBACKS .- On what authority I know not, but surely not by the Thanksgiving day a landford proprietor of Clevevery distinct recollection that when it appeared I terest of a mortgage falling due on that day. The very vigorously in these parts It might be called will be commenced to test the question of the treasury notes legal tender.

EIGHTEEN REBEL IRON CLADS .- A letter from

rebels, who are thus approximately getting their eighteen iron-clad steamers of various kinds and rights, but it is to confiscation under that act of dimensions, are being built in England and France for the Jeff. Davis Government. Some

NEGROES VOTING -The Republican Election Judges in the town of Oberlin, Lorain county, and an examination is now going on to ascertain the facts.

The Knoxville Register says that Howard's Alabama cavalry have returned from Kentucky with 5,000 hogs. Bragg has 15,000 cattle and 100,000 hogs. The Chaplain of the 4th Texas regiment published a card in the Richmond Whig recently, in which he sets forth the desti-Tennessee. I guess the man is more than half tute condition of the regiment. He says it will Concluding that I might learn a little about the five hundred pairs of socks to complete one suit

of the voters of the North had approved, there cloth, paper of beautiful quality (white and col-would have been no rebellion." That's just the ored) from silk to parchagent texture.

Special Correspondence Daily Commercial. From Nashville.

A BRIGADE CAMP SURPRISED AND CAPTURED AT HARTSVILLE, TENNESSEE, BY JOHN MORGAN-PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR-SKIRMISHING AND CAPTURES-THE REBELS IN FORCE AT MUR-

NASHVILLE, December 7. Our arms are again disgraced. The 39th brigade, Dumont's division, consisting of the 104th Illinois, Colonel Moore, commanding the brigade; the 106th Ohio, Colonel Tafel, and 108th Ohio, Colonel Limberg; Nicklin's battery, and a small detachment of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, were surprised at daylight this morning, by Mor two of infantry.

After fighting an hour and a quarter, our forces Gal ery. surrendered, and the enemy burned our camp, capturing nearly all the brigade train and teams, and burning what they could not carry. Two guns of Nicklin's battery were also captured. Our loss was between fifty and sixty killed and wounded, who were left on the field. The rebel loss not reported. The gallant Lieut. Colonel Stewart, of the 2d Indiana cavalry, and a Colonel Moore, were among the captives. Major Hill, of the 2d Indiana, was wounded,

but not dangerously. He says half of our infantry fought well, but the other half soon broke. Col. Harlan's and Col. Miller's brigades were sent in pursuit, but the enemy had forded the Cumberland river out of reach. A few shells sent after them caused a rapid retreat. Major Hill denies that the camp was surprised.

If so, the affair was more disgraceful to us, as Hartsville was a strong position. On Thursday a Lieutenant Colonel of Davis' division was captured while skirmishing. Two Regimental Quartermasters, of Palmer's division, were captured while foraging. Names not reported. Thirteen wagons, with the mules, on a foraging expedition, were captured Saturday. A deserter from Murireesboro' reports Cheat-

ham and Breckinridge there, with fifteen thousand men; Buckner at Shelbyville, and Kirby Smith sick at Manchester. General Joe Johnston was certainly at Murireesboro' on Saturday. The Buell Military Commission, with General Buell and staff, arrived to night, and stopped at the St. Cloud Hotel.

Discussions About Paper Money. We resume our review of some of the most celebrated essays written during the early days of the Nation's history, in reference to the issue of paper money. In our former articles on this theme, we made no partisan appeals, and only alluded to the present condition of things so far as to show that there was no point now in dispute which had not been discussed in the old controversy. We might have gone further and illustrated this assertion by showing that the opponents of the Government paper money theory, al though among the first patriots in the land, were assailed before the close of the eighteenth century, by the same coarse terms of abuse used by political organs in these days; and when their arguments were too strong for refutation, their motives were denounced after the same uncour teous fashion.

We promised in our last to introduce our read ers to a series of essays written in North Carolina. These were republished in Philadelphia in August, 1787. The author admits that money has become inconveniently scarce, and "the difficulty of paying debts has been very common." Certainly, he adds, when any article is scarce, the JUSCE BE C BE E W BE general remedy is to make more; and if it shall be found when money is scarce, that private and public debts can be honorably discharged by a new emission of paper, the expe ient is admirable, for it is the most easy process by which debts were ever paid!

The author assumes, without any attempt at proof, that it is wise to be honest; and imme diately asks whether the issues in question are not prohibited by this consideration. A paper currency, which is a legal tender when it may be depreciated 20 or 30 per cent., he thinks is not adds many reasons why such a currency will not in the sequel prove useful to the States. There are many people, he adds, who say that the money ought not to have depreciated; they say that necessity justifled the manufacture; and they argue that we are bound to receive such payment

increase until the cause is removed. He does not argue against the use of bank notes, or confound these with an inconvertible paper currency. When a person has the option to refuse or receive the paper, and knows that he can exchange it for gold, he may prefer it. But it never was found (and he questions if it ever will be!) that bank notes could be circulated at par

dication in its own history. was advocating great principles, whose ontwork | that they be and appear before the said District Court of ing no law of man could let or hinder, he pictures the unfriendliness to industry, the injury to January next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that the poor, the damage to good morals, the infla day, then and there to interpose their claims and to make tion and overthrow of credit, the burden of tax. | their allegations in that behalf. ation on the frugal and temperate, in favor of the idle, the profligate and luxurious, and the gradual exportation of specie from the country.

All this was nothing but prophecy as it dropped from his pen; but the final result might have sat for it before the painter, and never obtained so true a likeness. A depreciated paper currency made a legal tender, he declares to be the poor expedient of a day, tending in its inevitable results to the destruction not only of property, but of the Government itself. "If it is true that men have not virtue enough to bear dians, against lot number four (4.) in square number a Government that is perfectly free, the proof is like to come from that quarter! The relief given by paper money is neither durable nor 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to pun

We commend these thoughts, garnered for us in a patriotic age, to the attention of the people people have been patient during the past year, their allegations in that behalf. but the mass are too intelligent not to see the evil and danger, and those who have this matter in hand cannot escape their full measure of respon sibility. They did not run into this danger in the dark, for many warning voices were uttered. If they persevere in a course fraught only with evil, they must not complain that they are held responsible for the disastrous result .- [ New York Journal of Commerce.

HEAVY LOSSES - A British paper estimates the loss to British owners, in their attempts to run the blockade, at over twenty millions of dollars.

Precocious .- A girl in Livingston county, N. Y., who will not be eleven years old until next month, recently gave birth to a child.

DIED.

NORTH—On the morning of the 7th inst., at six o'clock, of disease of the lungs, Mrs. Juija North, wife of M. North, in the lifty-pinth year of her age.

NOTICE.

TABLEN UP,

N SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, A BAY HORSE, saddle and bridle. The herse is about 15 hands high, d all round. The saddle and bridle is old and torn. The owner can get it by calling on me, the last house on North Tennessee street, proving property and paying charges, dec9-d2t JOHN V. COOK.

WANTED.

A / ANTED .- A gentleman and his wife wants one or two rooms and board in a private family. Refer-nces exchanged. Address J. T., P. O. Box 89. AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL. cond night and great success of the charming young

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1862, Will be presented the beautiful play, in five acts, entitled EVADNE. Evadne ..... Miss Charlotte Thompson.

To conclude with Sketches in India. PRICES OF ADMISSION. gan, commanding three regiments of cavalry and Dress Circle and Parquette..... 50 cents. No single seats sold in Private Boxes. Doors open at 7 o'clock Performance commences

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U S. A., NDORSED "Proposals for Mules," will be received at this office until ten o'clock A. M., Friday, 11th

One Thousand Mules. To be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianap-

Said Mu'es to be sound in all particulars; in good condition; square built; not less than three (3) years old, and fourteen (14) hands high or upwards. Deliveries to be made as follows:

300 within five (5) days from date of contract. 300 " ten (10) " fifteen (15) 44 44 44 All bids must be accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance. Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to

this office. Bidders must be present at the opening of bids. When a bil is made by a firm the proposal must be signed by each member of the firm. Bonds must be filed by two o'clock the same day.

Parties will be required to come up to the terms of the contract, or forfeit the amount of their bonds. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids semed unreasonable. Two or more bids from the same parties will insure the rejection of all such bids. These terms and specifications will be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced in every particular. Any other information will be given on application to JAMES A. EKIN, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

FRUITS.

150 BOXES FRESH LEMONS. 160 BOXES FRESH ORANGES.

25 BARRELS CHESTNUTS.

500 BOXES FRESH FIGS, in packages.

Ruger & Caldwell. 10,000 COCOA-NUTS

JUST RECEIVED BY RUGER & CALDWELL.

generally considered an honest tender; and he U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

I INITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF IN-DIANA, SS: WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 25th as the law prescribes. But will any man say that it would be perfect justice to pass a law by which of the United States, for the District of Indiana, on the 25th day of November, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United States, for the District of Indiana, against every creditor should be compelled to receive I trunk, I buggy, 30 oz quinine, 2 lbs. opium, 2 oz. three fourths, or two thirds of his debt, instead and 38 oz. quinine, seized at Evansvi le, for a violation of the whole debt? And yet such a law would of the laws of the United States, the said goods and merbe perfectly similar to the tender of depreciated chandise being contraband of war, and praying process paper, except that it would be a proof of more frugality and plan dealing; for it would be calling

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the things by the right name, and would save the ex seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do herepense of paper coinage. Our author goes on to by give public notice to all persons claiming said property insist that however convenient depreciated paper or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, charge of debts, he is certain that the credit as in and for the District of Indiana, on the first Monday of well as the finances of the country is injured by January next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, it; and this injury and suffering will continue and then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal. Per I. S. BIGELOW, Deputy. JOHN H. REA. Clerk.

(NO. 183.) JNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF IN-DIANA, SS: unless when it was believed that they might be trict Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the Disexchanged for solid money; nor could they be so Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 17th day of Nov. 1862. circulated if they were declared to be a legal by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney for the United States tender. The reason is obvious -the whole value for the District of Indiana, against five shares and a fracis imaginary, and men do not believe by compulsion. Every attempt to force a man to believe William C. Preston, for a violation of the powers of that paper is equal in value to coin, implies a an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An consciousness that it is not equal. Our author lion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for goes on to prove these propositions at great other purposes," and praying process against said proplength, but we need not follow him. The best erty, and that the same may be condemned and sold as

proof is the fact that the very issue against enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the which he was then contending, furnished his vinby give public notice to all persons claiming said property Writing with the full consciousness that he or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis,

Per I. S. Bigglow, Deputy. John H. REA, Clerk. dec5-d14t

(NO. 182.)

INITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF IN-WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 17th day of November, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney for the United States of America, for the District of Inforty-four (44,) in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, and especially against one Harvey Brown, for a violation of the Powers of an act of Congress of July 17, ish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes, and praying process against said property, and that the same may be

condemned and sold as enem es' property. this day and generation. Expedients for a Now, therefore, in pursuance of the moultion under day are only the flounderings of little minds in the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do sea of trouble, where hopesty and courage are hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said the only saviors. We are now involved, and therein, that they be and appear before the said District must perpetuate the mischief, is the argument of Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianmoral weakness caught in a delinquency which is apolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the 1st Monday thus made the excuse for further wrong. The day, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal, Per I. S. Bigklow, Deputy. JOHN H. REA, Clerk

DRY COODS.

576.48 OF ਾਰ

OOD :- Twenty-five to fifty cords of good Apply at this office.

MEDICAL.

DRS. CARTER & BODMAN, OFFICE, NO. 18 NORTH ILLINOIS STREET.

(Next building to Bates House, North.) R. CARTER RETURNS THANKS FOR A LIBERAL patronage since his location in this city. He is not associated with Dr. Bodman, a physician of long ex

perience in all the departments of the profession. nov23-d3m

MUSICAL. PIANOS. \$150. TEW seven-octave Pianos, in rosewood cases, iron

frames, and over-strung bass for \$150; with mouldings, \$160; with mouldings, carved legs, and inlaid nameboard, \$175, \$185, \$200, and upwards; the same, with acres; also, fractional section 8, same town and range, pearl keys, \$225, \$250, &c. The above Pianos, though containing 16 50-100 in 336 50 100 acres, situate in Pike cheap, are excellent. Second-hand Pianes at \$25, \$40, county, Indiana, and against one David Merreweather, for a \$50, \$60, \$75, and \$100. New Melodeons from \$30 up-MUSIC. MUSIC. MUSIC. We publish handreds of different pieces of Music,

large number being by the first masters in the musical of all our varieties of music, with prices attached. No lis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the foreign and the city of the foreign anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the foreign anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the foreign anapolis, in and for the United States, to be held at the city of the foreign anapolis, in an an anapolis, in an anapolis, in an anapolis, in an anapolis, in an anapolis though the person ordering were present. Remit money in a registered letter or by express.

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CROCERIES.

MORE NEW GROCERIES

Ruger & Caldwell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 68 East Washington St.

Five Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall Indianapolis, Indiana.

DUTTER, Cheese, and Dried Beef; 200 HOGSHEADS New Orleans Sugar;

200 HOGSBEADS Island Sugar;

100 PACKAGES Herring, Codfish, Halfbut, and

500 BARRELS Refined Sugar; BARRELS Sirup and Molasses;

500 BAGS Rio Coffee;

200 BAGS Java Coffee;

200 BAGS Roasted Coffee;

CHESTS and Half Chests Imperial, Gunpow-200 der, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Oolong

LSPICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a general assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade; ORDAGE, Cigars, Fruits, Liquors; all kinds of Nuts, Rice, Soaps, Tobacco, and Wooden Ware, besides a general assortment of Groceries, in store and for sale by

> BUGER & CALDWELL, 68 East Washington street.

H. & H., No. 25 West Washington St. TAVE RECEIVED THEIR FALL AND WINTER supplies of Family Groceries, which they offer to

the trade at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention is invited to our large stock of Sugar-cured Hams, Dried Beef. Mackerel, Flour. Corn Meal, Buckwheat. Baltimore Oysters Fish, &c., and fruits and vegetables in season, all of which is offer-

ered at the cheapest rates for genuine articles. SUGAR

800 BRLS Sugar; 100 HHDS New Orleans Sugar; 200 BRLS Crushed and Powdered Sugar;

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> LIVERY STABLES. O. W. JOHNSTON,

Livery and Sale Stables NOS. 11 AND 13 WEST PEARLSTREET. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. Bey Horses, Buggies, Carnages and Saddle Horses

WM. WILKISON, Proprietor

WILLIAMSON'S LIVERY STABLE 10. 10 East Pearl street, half a square south of Washington street, between Meridian and Pennsylvanta ects, in rear of Glesn's Block, Indianapolis. HORSES.TE YJIAC

1,800 Horses Wanted IMMEDIATELY.

A few Mares will be Taken.

JOHN E. POUDR VY & CO. U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

[NO. 187.] TRICT OF INDIANA, 88: WAZERAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 5th day of December, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Indiana, against the west half fractional section 17, town I, n of raw, 320 violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1682, entitled An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," praying process against said realty, and that the same may be condemned and soid Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the world. Also Instruction Books for nearly all musical in- seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do herestruments, select Band Music, the Day School Bell, Sunday School Bell, Nos. 1 and 2, Patriotic Song Book, Harp of Freedom, &c., &c. Our CaTALOGUE, which is runday and appear before the said, the District Court that they be and appear before the said, the District Court NISHED FREE AS AIR to all who send for it, contains lists of the United States, to be held at the city of Ind anapo-

> D. GARLAND ROSE, U. S. M., By I. S. BRIELOW, Deputy Attest: Jone H. REA, Clerk. (NO. 176.)

INITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRIL OF 1. DIANA-88: Whereas, a libel of information has been fied in the D strict Court of toe United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 1211 day of November, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney ofth United State, for the District of Indiana, again the undivided hf of e hf of n w qr,e hf of s w qr, s e qr, w hf of u e qr south part of e hf of u e qr, all in ec 23, township 28, range 9 w, and the west part of the n w qr of sec 35, township 28, r 9 w, situate in the county of Newton and State of Indiana; also, a tract of land containing 160 acres deeded by Jared Yeamen to Mann Spitler, September 30, 1858, and recorded in Jasper county, Indiana, in Deed Record No. 11, page 389, and against Mann Spitler for a violation

of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," and praying process against said realty, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition ur der the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said realty, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and app ar before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the first Monday of December next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,

By J. S. Bigklow, Deputy. JOHN H. REA, Clerk.

nov15-dl4t (No. 181) TINITED STATES OF AMERICA, DIS-WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 15th day of November, 1862, by John Hauna, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, against the following de-cribed real estate, satuated in Vigo county, Indiana, to wir: Lot No 6 in Mary Linton and Margaret Madigat's subdivision of that part of the w hf of sec twentythree, (23) in t twelve, (12) n of r nine (9) w, lying sorth of the center of the National Road, passing through said section, containing 32 65-100 acres, more or less, according to the recorded plat of said subdivision, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interest therein. and more especially against one George R. Willson, for a violation of the powers of an Act of Congress approved July 17th, 1862 et titled 'An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and conflicate the property of rebels, and f r other purposes," praying process against said realty, and that the same may be

condemned and sold as enemies' property.
.ow, therefore, in pursuance of the Monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said realty, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the 1st Monday of December next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, and then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,

By I. S. Biggtow, Deputy,

Jonn H. REA, Clerk. nov17-d14t UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF IN-Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 12th day Nov-mber, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, against the following described personal estate, in the county of Hun-tington, Indiana, to-wit: A certain judgment and decree of foreclosure in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Huntington, Indiana, for \$590 90, in favor of John D Campbell and against Thomas Moor, and especially against William G. Campbell, who is the real owner, for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," and praying process against said property, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said prop-erty, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the i is-trict Court of the United States, to be held at the city of

Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the first Monday of December next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behad. D G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,

By J. S. Bighlow, Deputy.

JOHN H. REA, Clerk. nov15-d 4t DRY COODS.